

## E. O. HALL & SON STRESS DAMAGED BY FIERCE BLAZE

Flames Break Out in Paints and  
Oil Section and Threaten  
Complete Destruction

ARE EXTINGUISHED  
BY FIRE DEPARTMENT

Loss Will Total Several Thousand  
Dollars; Spontaneous Combustion  
Believed Cause of Fire

Fire destroyed the major portion of the building of the main salesroom of E. O. Hall & Son yesterday afternoon. The blaze originated among the paints and oil stored in that particular section. The loss amounts to several thousands of dollars in stock from both fire and water, while the interior of the building is blackened from smoke.

The fire yesterday was the third largest in the history of the firm, and the loss is the largest since the firm's opening in 1901.

The alarm was turned in about four o'clock yesterday afternoon by Jim Brown, of the Union Trust company, adjoining the building, whose attention was attracted by the smell of smoke, followed instantly by a burst of flames through the window of the big building, and the fire broke out in the paint and oil section of the building. The alarm was turned in at five and within a few minutes the central station apparatus was on hand, in charge of Assistant Chief Wallace Blaisdell.

Flames Four Feet

Flames by this time rolled out in great volume through the wide transoms, under the glass and metal awnings, accompanied by volumes of dense black smoke, as the fire rolled through the tiers of paints and oils. The door was broken open sufficiently to direct the chemical nozzle through and shortly afterward the water hose was at hand. Chief Blaisdell personally assisted in the demolishing of the doors and through this opening, despite the dense smoke, the fire was kept under control. The fire was then directed to the back of the building, where it was found to be burning in the paint and oil section.

At the same time flames broke through the wooden doorway on the main floor, but were held in check by the chemical hose apparatus.

Immediately within the arch opening the firemen came upon great heaps of paint and oil, and the fire was directed to the back of the building. A motor vehicle further clogged up the opening so that the firemen had difficulty in working their way along.

The flames from paints and oils were stilling, but with handkerchiefs, over their mouths and noses and using their feet, the firemen worked their way through the back of the building.

Great crowds of spectators flowed down the streets and spread into the area, but the police were quickly on hand, ran their fire ropes and held the crowds back, for it was feared, owing to the combustible nature of the goods, on fire, the possibility of explosion.

Chief Blaisdell, Deputy Sheriff Asch and Motor Vehicle Officer Stuppel were on hand early and handled the crowds and assisted the firemen.

Ginger, of the E. O. Hall & Son staff, arrived before the firemen had worked through the arch, and opened up the main street door, permitting easy ingress for the chief and his men.

The fire department handled the situation in an able manner throughout, and was given good assistance by the police and many spectators. A ball player in full uniform worked through the crowd, and the firemen were able to proceed with their work.

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## Hapless Lepers Are Thrilled By Visit of Airplane

Waited Long and Patiently For  
Sight of Mokulele and Finally  
Were "Ticked To Death";  
Grateful To Uncle Sam Whom  
They Thanked

Nowhere else in the world than at Kalahepa and Kalahepa, the leper settlements isolated on a peninsula of the island of Molokai, could the appearance of a great mechanical bird have produced such excitement in the day when marvels are regarded as every-day occurrences. That is what happened on Friday morning when out of the clouds, seemingly, Major Harold M. Clark, U. S. A., piloting his seaplane, circled over the strange village.

J. D. McVeigh, superintendent of the settlement, who is at present in Honolulu, received letters yesterday from the settlement, telling of the marvelous sight which had been afforded the residents, but the best expression they could give of their impressions was that they were "ticked to death."

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## HENS AND PULLETS NOT TO BE KILLED

Regulation Puts Stop To Their  
Use As Food Until End of  
Laying Season

The United States Food Administration, realizing the great scarcity of eggs during the past few months, has taken drastic action to relieve the situation for the coming year by promulgating the following rule to be effective during the Spring production period.

"Dealers shall not between February 11, 1918, and April 30, 1918, purchase, ship, sell, or negotiate the sale of any live or freshly killed hen or pullets provided, however, that this shall not prevent the purchase, shipment or sale between February 11 and February 23, 1918, of hens or pullets which were either killed or shipped prior to February 11, 1918, to markets for sale as food and provided further that nothing in this rule shall prevent the purchase, shipment or sale of live hens or pullets for egg production purposes."

Effective February 11, 1918, the result of a strict compliance with above rule can easily be seen—it will not only greatly increase the production of eggs but will also increase the available supply of chickens, one of the greatest substitutes for meat, by preventing the slaughter of thousands of thousands of pounds of un-matured poultry.

"Every hen which is sold before May 1, represents a food loss to the Nation of about thirty eggs," said Dr. Andrew M. Soule, federal food administrator of Georgia. "The total loss of eggs represented by the customary selling of hens between February 11 and May 1, amounts to about 150 million eggs. The value of these eggs is about eighty percent of what the hen actually is worth, so that this program does not entail a loss to the farmer but an actual gain."

"Undoubtedly this program will create a great many protests from those who say that for every pound of poultry not consumed, a corresponding pound of beef or other meats will be used. The food administrator feels, however, that this killing of hens just before and during the heavy spring lay is a wasteful practice, just as wasteful as the killing of fresh milk cows for beef, and that by enforcing this program prices will be kept within reason, which could not otherwise be done."

After February 23, it will be absolute violation of the law to buy or sell any hens or pullets other than for stock raising, and the federal food administration for Georgia is watching the situation closely and will prosecute all violators without further warning.

The administration is making an appeal to and is particularly desirous that the housewife and all individual consumers should observe this rule and kill no egg producers, and it is to be hoped that all will give this patriotic and patriotic duty their unstinted approval and support.

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## CASTOR OIL BEANS ARE EASILY GROWN AS HAWAIIAN CROP

Plant Was Introduced To Hawaii  
In Unknown Early Time and  
Has Grown Freely

LOCAL EXPERIMENTS  
COVER YEARS OF TIME

Making of Oil Not Feasible But  
Beans May Readily Be Sold  
At Present Time

The exact date of the introduction of the castor bean plant into Hawaii is unknown, but it may have existed here previous to the advent of the first missionary families. Marin, in his journal, mentions the plant, and refers to its well known medicinal use. Para graphs relating to it are found in the early records, in the transactions of the Royal Agricultural Society.

A number of attempts were made in the early days to introduce its cultivation on a commercial scale and to manufacture the oil, without marked success. The plant has been widely scattered over the islands, and may be seen growing wild by roadsides and in waste places. There are now castor bean plantations on the coastal lands in the windward side of Oahu, and in Kona on Hawaii.

The methods of cultivation vary widely, depending upon the altitude and whether it is grown as an annual or as a perennial. In this Territory there is perhaps no time limit to its growth, trees which are known to be from twenty to thirty years old, with trunks sometimes attaining two feet in diameter, existing in various localities.

The crop is suited to cultivation on a variety of soils, but as with most cultivated plants, the best results are obtained on the best land. Although it grows well in forests and in partial shade, the best crops of seed are secured where every portion of the plant is exposed to the bright sunshine.

Local Experiments

K. Koelling of Kona has experimented with the castor bean for over twenty years, and as the result of his work he recommends the planting of this crop in as rich land as is available. The seed should be planted where it is to remain, on land which has been thoroughly and deeply stirred. Mr. Koelling has found that the plants in his locality (at, or a little above, sea level), should be planted in rows from twenty to twenty four feet apart, and the number of seed bearing shoots per acre should be one hundred twenty to one hundred and fifty plants per acre.

As soon as the plants are two feet high, the terminal bud is nipped off, forcing the production of lateral shoots. In turn are shortened to coincide the plant to branch as much as possible, and also to keep down its height so that the beans may be harvested from the ground, and to increase the number of seed bearing shoots.

By following this method of pruning a coconut tree is obtained of from eight to ten or twelve feet in height and with a diameter or spread of from fourteen to twenty four feet.

Flower and Seed Time

The plants commence to flower when they are from eight to nine months old, and ripen the first seed at about ten months from planting.

During the growing period the land should be well cultivated, all weeds frequent intervals; the better the cultivation, the better the crop.

The distance from the plant should be located will undoubtedly vary in accordance with the altitude at which the castor bean is grown, whether at sea level or at from four to five thousand feet elevation. The plant is extremely susceptible to frost, and would probably not be cultivated unless as an annual, above the latter elevation.

The castor bean plant grows most luxuriantly upon phosphoric acid and potash. In sterile soils, or in soils deficient in these elements low grade fertilizers containing them can be profitably used.

Thirty Day Crop

In Kona a crop of beans can be harvested every thirty days, after the beans commence to bear.

The commercial life of the crop is that is the period during which it can be profitably cultivated without replanting, on a good field, ranges from five to seven years, but during this period it must receive frequent cultivation and an occasional dressing of fertilizer, to obtain the best results.

From data obtainable in these islands, the average crop from sea level up to an altitude of twelve to fifteen hundred feet, ranged from twenty-five hundred to three thousand pounds per acre per annum. Individual trees in the most favored localities, with good soil and cultivation, and a fair amount of rainfall, have been known to yield as high as one hundred pounds of clean seeds. However, from twenty to twenty-five pounds per plant is the average yield of clean seed.

Picking Is Expensive

The picking or harvesting of the crop is the most expensive operation. The beans must be gathered before completely ripe, because the capsule is explosive, and if the beans are allowed to ripen on the plants, a considerable portion will be lost through the seed pods bursting and throwing out the seed.

A laborer provided with a basket or sack, cuts off the seed clusters with a hook or sharp knife. These are then placed on a drying rack in the sun, and the pods allowed to crack open and expel the seeds, or the seeds may be beaten out, by hand or by special machinery. The amount which may be gathered by one laborer is about 100 pounds.

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## Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market Quotations

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL  
MARKETING DIVISION March 15, 1918.

Wholesale Only.

SMALL CONSUMERS CANNOT BUY AT THESE PRICES

Island butter, lb. 55 to 60 Pullets, lb. 50 to 60  
Eggs, select, doz. 55 Turkeys, lb. 50 to 60  
Eggs, No. 1, doz. 52 Ducks, Musc. lb. 35  
Eggs, Duck, doz. 45 Ducks, Pekin, lb. 35  
Young Roosters, lb. 55 to 60 Ducks, Haw. doz. 10.00

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS

Beans, string, green 1.00 to 1.50 Peas, lb. 1.00 to 1.50  
Beans, string, wax, green 1.00 to 1.50 Green peppers, bell 1.00 to 1.50  
Beans, Lima in pod 1.00 to 1.50 Green peppers, chili 1.00 to 1.50  
Beans, Mani Red 1.00 to 1.50 Potatoes, Is. 1.00 to 1.50  
Beans, Calico, ext. 1.00 to 1.50 Potatoes, sweet red ext. 1.50 to 1.60  
Beans, Small White 1.00 to 1.50 Taro, bunch, 1.00 to 1.50  
Peas, dry island 1.00 to 1.50 Taro, ext. 2.75  
Peas, frozen liches 1.00 to 1.50 Tomatoes, 1.00 to 1.50  
Carrots, dozen bunches 1.00 to 1.50 Cucumbers, doz. 40 to 50  
Cabbage, ext. 2.50 to 3.00 Pumpkins, lb. .02 1/2  
Corn, sweet 100 ears 2.50 to 3.00

FRUIT

Bananas, Chinese, lb. 30 to 35 Limes, 100 1.00 to 1.25  
Bananas, cooking, lb. 1.25 Pineapples, ext. 1.50  
Figs, 100 1.00 Papayas, lb. .02 1/2 to .03 1/2  
Grapes, Isabella, lb. .08 to .09 Strawberries 25 to 30  
Hawaiian Oranges per 100 1.50

LIVESTOCK

Cattle and sheep are not bought at live weight. They are slaughtered and paid for on a dressed weight basis. Hogs, up to 150 lb. 18 to 19  
Beef, dressed, lb. 14 to 15 Mutton, lb. 18 to 19  
Veal, dressed, lb. 15 to 16 Pork, lb. 25  
Steer, No. 1, lb. 11 Kip, lb. 11  
Steer, No. 2, lb. 10 Goat, white, each 20 to 30  
Steer, Hair Slip .08 to .09

FEED

The following are prices on feed 2 1/2 b. Honolulu:  
Corn, sm. yel. ton 95.00 Oats, ton 79.00 to 85.00  
Corn, lg. yel. ton 92.50 Wheat, ton 100.00  
Corn, cracked ton 86.00 Middling, ton 70.00  
Straw, ton 62.50 Hay, chest 2.50 to 3.00  
Barley, ton 78.00 to 85.00 Hay, Alfalfa 47.00 to 48.00  
Scratch Feed, ton 92.00 to 95.00 Meal, Alfalfa 48.00 to 55.00

FOLLOW THE CALENDAR AND WIN THE WAR

MONDAY - - - - - Wheatless Day, one meatless meal.  
TUESDAY - - - - - Meatless, porkless day, one wheatless meal.  
WEDNESDAY - - - - - Wheatless Day, one meatless meal.  
THURSDAY - - - - - One wheatless, one meatless meal.  
FRIDAY - - - - - One wheatless, one meatless meal.  
SATURDAY - - - - - One wheatless, one meatless meal.

Every Day a Fat Saving Day.  
Every Day a Sugar Saving Day.

USE—Fruits, vegetables, pinto beans and potatoes abundantly.  
USE—Milk wisely.

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## WORLD WAR WILL AWAKEN CHURCH IS BELIEF OF BISHOP

Club of Well-Dressed People Who  
Listen To Sermons and Attend  
To Own Affairs Must Go

CANNOT ANY LONGER  
REMAIN APATHETIC

Unemployment, Class Injustices  
and Community Uplift Must Be  
Part of Work, Says Leonard

As part of a new social order which he expects to emerge from the furnace of the world war, Bishop A. W. Leonard of the San Francisco Area of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who is presiding officer at the thirteenth annual conference at the Methodist Mission, said yesterday that the institution of the church will have to undergo reconstruction which will render it scarcely recognizable.

Anent his sermon on "The Church and the World Crisis," which he delivered at the Methodist Church last night, Bishop Leonard told The Advertiser that the Church must in the course of the next few years suffer a complete socializing and democratizing in order to hold its proper place as a moral influence of the future.

"The church as a club of well-dressed people who listen at stated intervals to sermons, foster a few exclusive church societies and attend to their own little affairs to the exclusion of the welfare of the community of which it is a part has been a travesty on Christianity, and the great changes of the